



The Language of Salvation

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Atonement

∞ Atonement ∞


- ❖ The word 'atonement' is one of the most used terms in theology as a title for the work of Christ.
- ❖ Technically speaking, the word does not accurately describe what Jesus did for us on the cross.

∞ Atonement ∞

- ❖ The term is not found in any modern English translation.
- ❖ It occurs only once in the KJV in Rom. 5:11.
- ❖ There it inaccurately translates the word καταλλαγὴν (katallagēn) which is elsewhere translated in the KJV as 'reconciliation'. (2 Cor. 5:18-19)

☞ 2 Corinthians 5:18-19 ☞

And all things are of God, who hath reconciled us to himself by Jesus Christ, and hath given to us the ministry of reconciliation; {19} To wit, that God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them; and hath committed unto us the word of reconciliation.



☞ Atonement ☞

- ❖ Other early English translations that have 'atonement' in Rom. 5:11 are Tyndale (1534), Cranmer Bible (1539), and the Geneva Bible (1557).

☞ Atonement ☞

- ❖ The basic meaning of the word is "to cover". (Lev. 17:11)

☞ Leviticus 17:11 ☞

For the life of the flesh is in the blood, and I have given it to you upon the altar to make atonement for your souls; for it is the blood that makes atonement for the soul.



☞ Atonement ☞

- ❖ The basic meaning of the word is "to cover". (Lev. 17:11)
- ❖ The blood of the Old Testament sacrifices atoned for (i.e., covered) sin.
- ❖ But it is evident that the blood only covered the sins and did not take the sins away. (Heb. 10:4)

☞ Hebrews 10:4 ☞

For it is not possible that the blood of bulls and goats could take away sins.



❧ Atonement ❧

- ❖ While the sacrifices of the Old Testament merely covered sins, the cross of Jesus Christ removed the sins once and for all.
- ❖ The cross was the reality of which the coverings (atonements) of the Old Testament were merely shadows. (Heb. 10:1)

❧ Hebrews 10:1 ❧

For the law, having a shadow of the good things to come, and not the very image of the things, can never with these same sacrifices, which they offer continually year by year, make those who approach perfect.





∞ Saved ∞

- ❖ 'Save' and 'salvation' translate the words σώζω (sōdzō) and σωτηρία (sōtēria) from which we get the word 'soteriology'.
- ❖ "Being saved" or "getting saved" is probably the most common phrase used for gaining eternal life.
- ❖ This is clearly the idea conveyed in Acts 16:30-31.

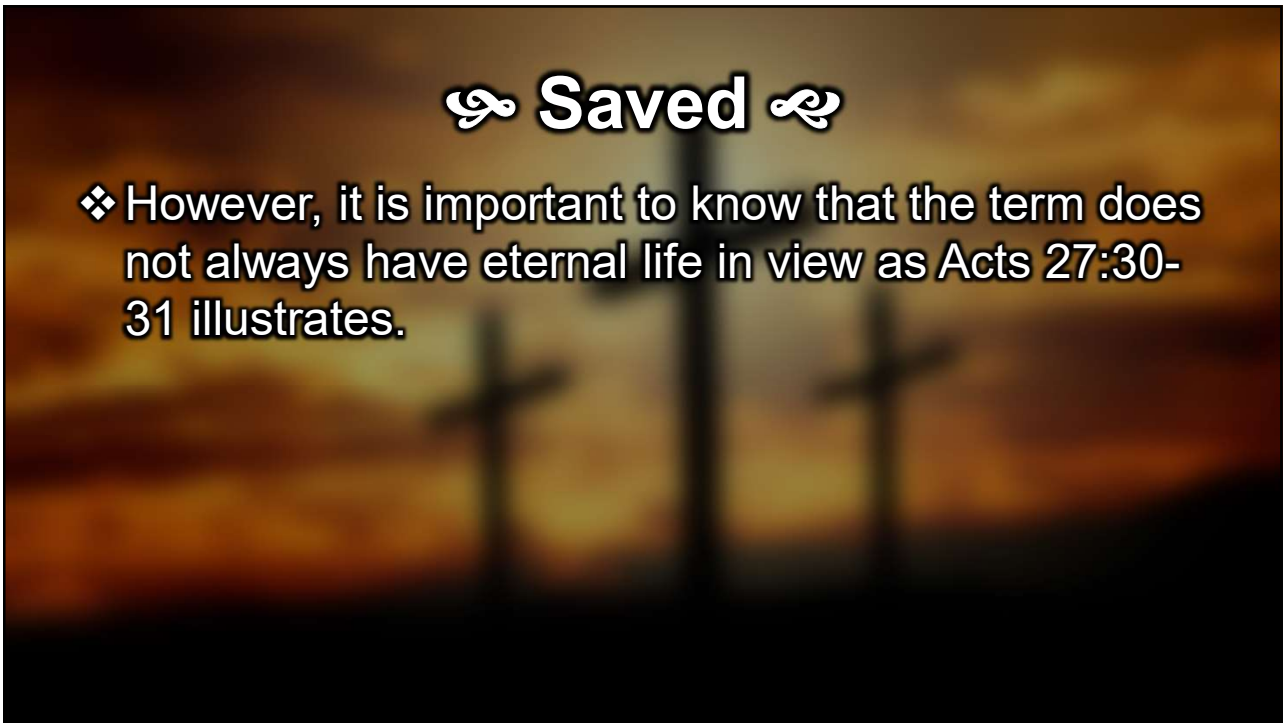
☞ Acts 16:30-31 ☞

And he brought them out and said, "Sirs, what must I do to be saved?" {31} So they said, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and you will be saved, you and your household."



☞ Saved ☞

- ❖ However, it is important to know that the term does not always have eternal life in view as Acts 27:30-31 illustrates.



Acts 27:30-31

And as the sailors were seeking to escape from the ship, when they had let down the skiff into the sea, under pretense of putting out anchors from the prow, {31} Paul said to the centurion and the soldiers, "Unless these men stay in the ship, you cannot be saved."



Saved

- ❖ Remaining in the ship was necessary for the men to be saved.
- ❖ But clearly the being saved here refers to physical deliverance and not eternal life.
- ❖ How might keeping this distinction in mind help us with such verses as Matt. 24:11-13 and James 5:19-20?

Then many false prophets will rise up and deceive many. {12} And because lawlessness will abound, the love of many will grow cold. {13} But he who endures to the end shall be saved.

Matthew 24:11-13

Brethren, if anyone among you wanders from the truth, and someone turns him back, {20} let him know that he who turns a sinner from the error of his way will save a soul from death and cover a multitude of sins.

James 5:19-20

- ❖ How might keeping this distinction in mind help us with such verses as Matt. 24:11-13 and James 5:19-20?



☞ Regeneration ☞

- ❖ The word 'regeneration' translates *παλιγγενεσία* (paliggenesia) which comes from two Greek words meaning "again" and "birth."
- ❖ The basic meaning of 'regeneration' is "to make alive again."

☞ Regeneration ☞

- ❖ The Greek word occurs only twice in the Greek NT (Mt. 19:28 and Titus 3:5).

✧ Matthew 19:28 ✧

So Jesus said to them, "Assuredly I say to you, that in the regeneration, when the Son of Man sits on the throne of His glory, you who have followed Me will also sit on twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel."



✧ Titus 3:5 ✧

not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to His mercy He saved us, through the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Spirit,



☞ Regeneration ☞

- ❖ The Greek word occurs only twice in the Greek NT (Mt. 19:28 and Titus 3:5).
- ❖ However, the idea of being made alive again is evident elsewhere in the New Testament. (John 3:3; Eph. 2:4-5)

☞ John 3:3 ☞

*Jesus answered and said to him,
"Most assuredly, I say to you, unless
one is born again, he cannot see the
kingdom of God."*



☞ Ephesians 2:4-5 ☞

But God, who is rich in mercy, because of His great love with which He loved us, {5} even when we were dead in trespasses, made us alive together with Christ (by grace you have been saved),



☞ Regeneration ☞

- ❖ A look at the terms 'saved' and 'regeneration' highlight the weakness of the "word study" approach to Bible study.
 - ✓ The term same term (e.g., saved) might be used for different concepts (e.g., eternal life in Acts 16:31 and physical deliverance in Acts 27:31).
 - ✓ A given concept (e.g., being made alive again) can occur in the Bible without the text using a particular term (e.g., regeneration).

☞ Regeneration ☞

- ❖ There is a division among evangelical Christians about the full import of the notion of regeneration.
- ❖ In order to appreciate this debate, there is a distinction that is often used in logic that will help us understand what is being contended.

☞ Regeneration ☞

- ❖ In logic, there is a distinction between:
 - ✓ a necessary condition for something
 - ✓ a sufficient condition for something.

↻ Regeneration ↻

- ❖ Consider fire as an example.
- ❖ What is needed for there to be fire?
 - ✓ First, there is fuel.
 - ✓ Fuel can be said to be a necessary condition for fire because one cannot have a fire without fuel.

↻ Regeneration ↻

- ❖ Consider fire as an example.
- ❖ What is needed for there to be fire?
 - ✓ But notice that fuel is not a sufficient condition for fire.
 - ✓ It is not enough simply to have fuel.
 - ✓ One can have fuel and still not have fire.

☞ Regeneration ☞

- ❖ Consider fire as an example.
- ❖ What is needed for there to be fire?
 - ✓ We need to add two further necessary conditions, viz., oxygen and a certain amount of heat.
 - ✓ We see that taken together, fuel, oxygen and sufficient heat are a sufficient condition for fire.

☞ Regeneration ☞

- ❖ The Calvinist tradition insists that no one can come to Christ without God antecedently making that person spiritually alive (i.e., regenerated).
- ❖ Thus, Calvinists believe that regeneration is a necessary and sufficient condition for coming to faith in Christ.

☞ Regeneration ☞

- ❖ In other words, Calvinism maintains that no one can come to Christ without God first making that person spiritually alive (i.e., regenerated).
- ❖ They further hold that everyone whom God regenerates will infallibly come to faith in Christ (which happens only to the elect.)

☞ Regeneration ☞

- ❖ This latter notion is also known as efficacious grace, effectual calling, or irresistible grace.
- ❖ This doctrine of the logical relationship between regeneration and faith is known as the *Ordo Salutis* (order of salvation).
- ❖ The common phrase is "regeneration precedes faith."

➤ Regeneration

- This latter notion is about grace, effectual calling, or regeneration.
- This doctrine of the logical relationship between regeneration and faith is known as the *Ordo Salutis* (order of salvation).
- The common phrase is "regeneration precedes faith."

Total depravity
Unconditional election
Limited atonement
Irrresistible grace
Perseverance of the saints

☞ Regeneration ☞

- ❖ Non-Calvinist Christians would agree that a work of God in someone is necessary for him to come to Christ. (John 6:44, 65; Acts 16:14)

☞ **John 6:44** ☞

No one can come to Me unless the Father who sent Me draws him; and I will raise him up at the last day.



☞ **John 6:65** ☞

And He said, "Therefore I have said to you that no one can come to Me unless it has been granted to him by My Father."



Acts 16:14

Now a certain woman named Lydia heard us. She was a seller of purple from the city of Thyatira, who worshiped God. The Lord opened her heart to heed the things spoken by Paul.



Regeneration

- ❖ Non-Calvinist Christians would agree that a work of God in someone is necessary for him to come to Christ. (John 6:44, 65; Acts 16:14)
- ❖ However, this work might not necessarily be regeneration.

✧ Regeneration ✧

- ❖ This tradition would maintain that one may still reject the offer of the Gospel after God has worked in his heart.
- ❖ Thus, this would amount to saying that regeneration is neither a necessary nor sufficient condition for faith, but rather, that regeneration is a result of one coming to faith in Christ.



✧ Forgiveness ✧

- ❖ As with many of the words used in connection with the work of Christ, forgiveness is sometimes used as a general term for the entire work of Christ.

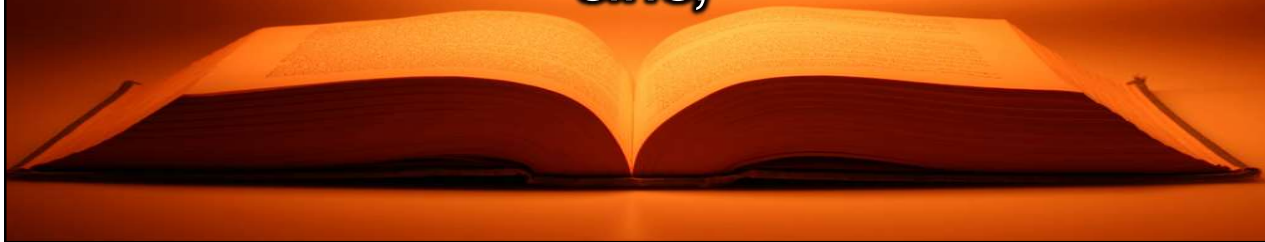
✧ Acts 5:31 ✧

Him God has exalted to His right hand to be Prince and Savior, to give repentance to Israel and forgiveness of sins.



☞ **Acts 13:38** ☞

Therefore let it be known to you, brethren, that through this Man is preached to you the forgiveness of sins;



☞ **Acts 26:18** ☞

to open their eyes, in order to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to God, that they may receive forgiveness of sins and an inheritance among those who are sanctified by faith in Me.'



☞ **Ephesians 1:7** ☞

In Him we have redemption through His blood, the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of His grace



☞ **Colossians 1:13-14** ☞

He has delivered us from the power of darkness and conveyed us into the kingdom of the Son of His love, {14} in whom we have redemption through His blood, the forgiveness of sins.



✧ Forgiveness ✧

- ❖ As with many of the words used in connection with the work of Christ, forgiveness is sometimes used as a general term for the entire work of Christ.
- ❖ The Greek word ἄφεσις (aphesis) is sometimes translated as 'remission'.

✧ Matthew 26:28 ✧

For this is My blood of the new covenant, which is shed for many for the remission of sins.



☞ **Mark 1:4** ☞

*John came baptizing in the wilderness
and preaching a baptism of
repentance for the remission of sins.*



☞ **Luke 1:76-77** ☞

*And you, child, will be called the prophet of the
Highest; for you will go before the face of the
Lord to prepare His ways, {77} To give
knowledge of salvation to His people By the
remission of their sins,*



☞ **Luke 3:3** ☞

And he went into all the region around the Jordan, preaching a baptism of repentance for the remission of sins,



☞ **Luke 24:46-47** ☞

Then He said to them, "Thus it is written, and thus it was necessary for the Christ to suffer and to rise from the dead the third day, {47} and that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in His name to all nations, beginning at Jerusalem.



☞ Acts 2:38 ☞

Then Peter said to them, "Repent, and let every one of you be baptized in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins; and you shall receive the gift of the Holy Spirit."



☞ Acts 10:43 ☞

To Him all the prophets witness that, through His name, whoever believes in Him will receive remission of sins.



☞ Hebrews 9:22 ☞

And according to the law almost all things are purified with blood, and without shedding of blood there is no remission.



☞ Hebrews 10:16-18 ☞

"THIS IS THE COVENANT THAT I WILL MAKE WITH THEM AFTER THOSE DAYS, SAYS THE LORD: I WILL PUT MY LAWS INTO THEIR HEARTS, AND IN THEIR MINDS I WILL WRITE THEM," {17} then He adds, "THEIR SINS AND THEIR LAWLESS DEEDS I WILL REMEMBER NO MORE." {18} Now where there is remission of these, there is no longer an offering for sin.



✧ Forgiveness ✧

- ❖ In the KJV, it is also translated 'deliverance' and 'liberty' (Luke 4:17-18)

✧ Luke 4:17-18 ✧

And there was delivered unto him the book of the prophet Esaias. And when he had opened the book, he found the place where it was written, {18} The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the brokenhearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised,

✧ Forgiveness ✧

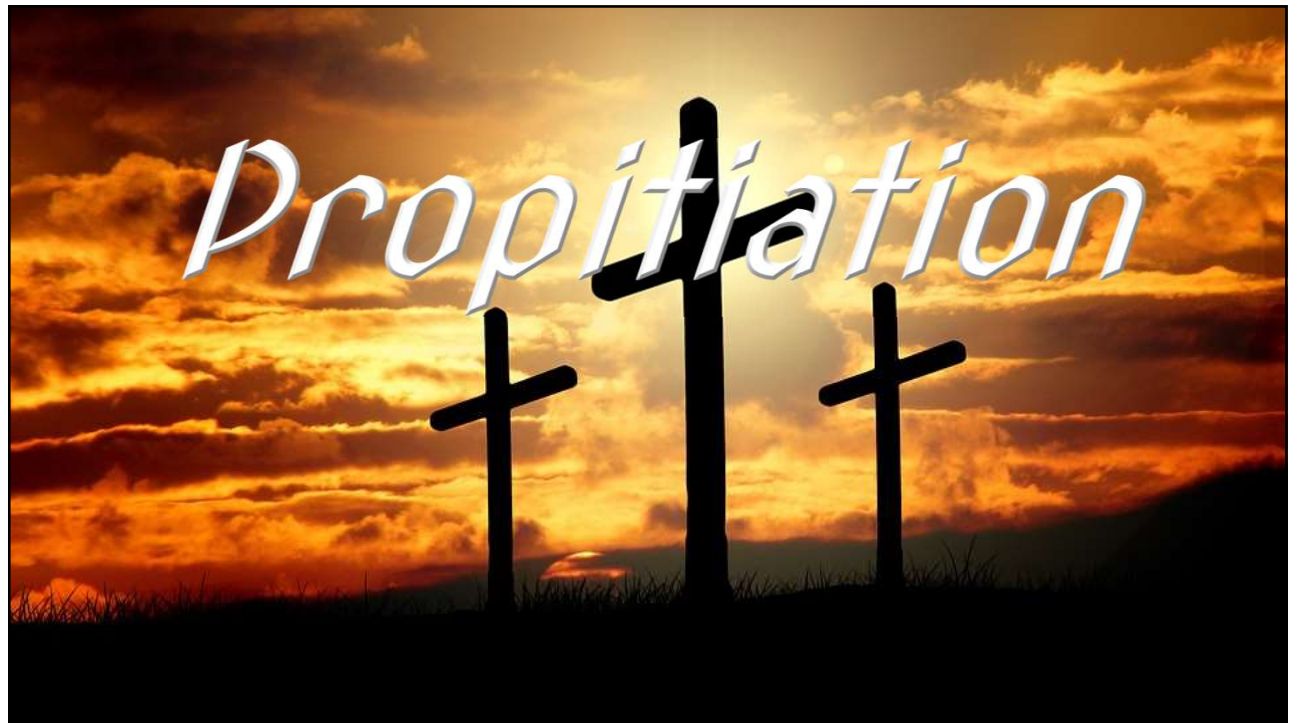
- ❖ The word means "a taking away; as with guilt of sins."
- ❖ This notion of "taking away" of guilt is complimented by another aspect of God's work wherein righteousness is given in its place.
- ❖ We shall see this when we look at the term 'justification'.

✧ Forgiveness ✧

- ❖ The forgiveness from God is always in righteousness.
- ❖ God does not merely forgive sin and guilt without regard to the justice that needs to be met out.

✧ Forgiveness ✧

- ❖ God forgives only in righteousness; only when His just wrath against sin is satisfied.
- ❖ The manner of this satisfaction concerns our next term.



∞ Propitiation ∞

- ❖ Propitiation translates the Greek word ἵλασμός (hilasmos).
- ❖ This word involves the idea that God's wrath against sin was satisfied by the sacrifice of Christ.
- ❖ The Bible is clear that God hates sin such that it merits the His wrath. (Eph. 5:6)

∞ Ephesians 5:6 ∞

Let no one deceive you with empty words, for because of these things the wrath of God comes upon the sons of disobedience.



✧ Propitiation ✧

- ❖ Having one's sins dealt with in the work of Christ is the only way to escape the wrath of God. (John 3:36)

✧ John 3:36 ✧

He who believes in the Son has everlasting life; and he who does not believe the Son shall not see life, but the wrath of God abides on him.



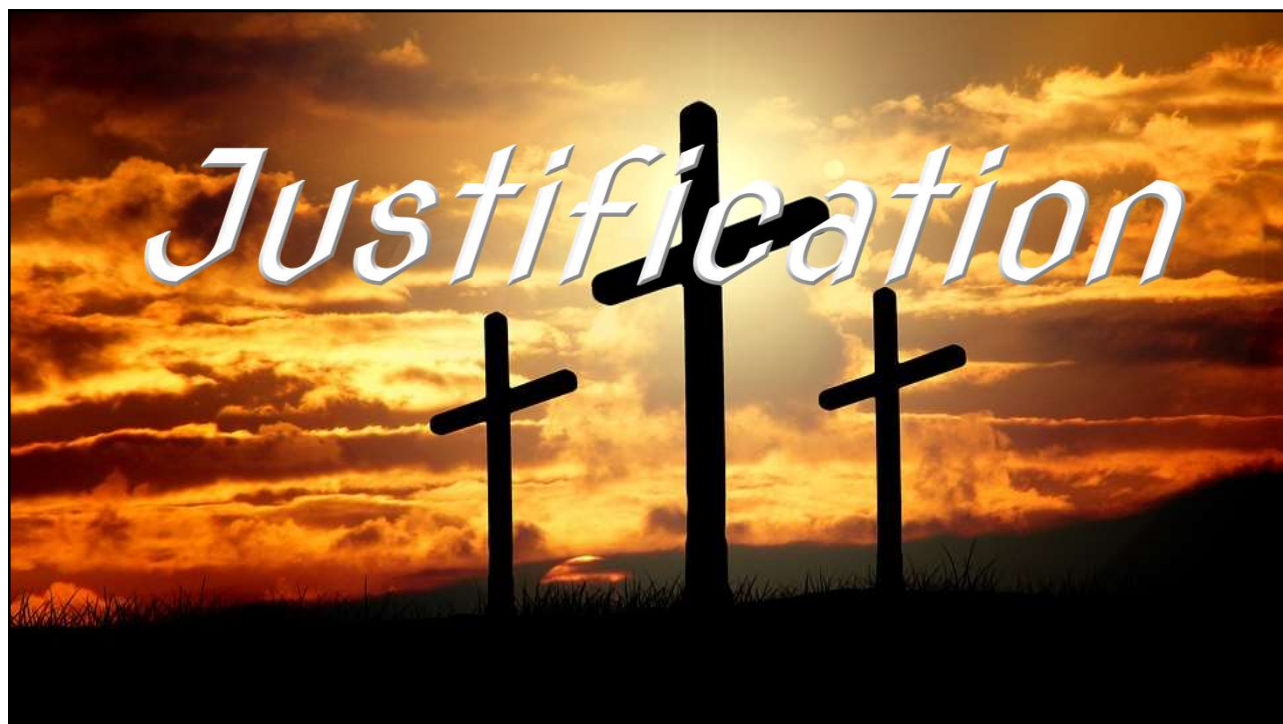
✧ Propitiation ✧

- ❖ Having one's sins dealt with in the work of Christ is the only way to escape the wrath of God. (John 3:36)
- ❖ This is possible only because Jesus is the propitiation for our sins.
- ❖ In this way God is able to justify sinners and at the same time remain just. (Rom. 3:25-26)

✧ Romans 3:25-26 ✧

whom God set forth as a propitiation by His blood, through faith, to demonstrate His righteousness, because in His forbearance God had passed over the sins that were previously committed, {26} to demonstrate at the present time His righteousness, that He might be just and the justifier of the one who has faith in Jesus.





✧ Justification ✧

- ❖ The term 'justification' means "to vindicate" or "to declare righteous."
- ❖ It translates the Greek word δικαίωω (dikaioō).
- ❖ It is sometimes used in Scripture of man's activity. (Luke 10:29; 16:14-15)

☞ **Luke 10:29** ☞

But he, wanting to justify himself, said to Jesus, "And who is my neighbor?"



☞ **Luke 16:14-15** ☞

Now the Pharisees, who were lovers of money, also heard all these things, and they derided Him. {15} And He said to them, "You are those who justify yourselves before men, but God knows your hearts. For what is highly esteemed among men is an abomination in the sight of God."



✧ Justification ✧

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- ❖ Here the use is obviously a bad sense.

✧ Justification ✧

- ❖ Its primary use in Scripture that concerns us here is in reference to God's activity.
- ❖ Justification is God declaring a sinner righteous.
- ❖ God can declare a sinner righteous because He imputes (λογίζομαι, logidzomai) His righteousness (δικαιοσύνη, dikaiosunē) to the sinner when the sinner believes on Jesus. (Rom. 4:4-5)

✧ Romans 4:4-5 ✧

Now to him who works, the wages are not counted as grace but as debt. {5} But to him who does not work but believes on Him who justifies the ungodly, his faith is accounted for righteousness,



✧ Justification ✧

- ❖ In an attempt to sound clever, you may have heard someone define 'justified' as "*just-as-if-I'd*" never sinned.
- ❖ But this falls short of the real import of the term.
- ❖ To merely lack sin ("*just-as-if-I'd*" never sinned) is to be innocent.
- ❖ To possess righteousness is to be justified.

Justification

- ❖ Notice the relationship between the noun 'righteousness' and the verb 'justify' or 'declare righteous.'

Romans 4:4-5

*Now to him who works, the wages are not counted as grace but as debt. {5} But to him who does not work but believes on Him who **justifies** the ungodly, his faith is accounted for **righteousness**,*

δικαιοσύνη, dikaiosunē

δικαιοῦντα (dikaiounta), the participle form of δικαιοῶ (dikaioō)

✧ Justification ✧

- ❖ In addition to 'impute', the KJV uses the terms 'count' and 'reckon'.
- ❖ All three translate the same Greek word. (λογίζομαι, logidzomai).
- ❖ It means "to put to one's account."

✧ Justification ✧

- ❖ When God justifies a believer, God declares him righteous.
- ❖ This righteousness that is credited to him is the righteousness of God. (2 Cor. 5:21)

✧ 2 Corinthians 5:21 ✧

For He made Him who knew no sin to be sin for us, that we might become the righteousness of God in Him.



✧ Justification ✧

- ❖ Note that nowhere does the Scripture call this the righteousness of Christ.
- ❖ This gets us into the issue regarding the doctrine of the **active and passive obedience of Christ**.

✧ Justification ✧

- ❖ God is able to regard us as righteous because He gives (imputes) His righteousness to us.
- ❖ It was made possible for us by the work of Jesus Christ on the cross.
- ❖ We cannot earn it for ourselves. (Titus 3:4-5)

✧ Titus 3:4-7 ✧

*But when the kindness and the love of God our Savior toward man appeared, {5} **not by works of righteousness which we have done,** but according to His mercy He saved us, through the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Spirit, {6} whom He poured out on us abundantly through Jesus Christ our Savior, {7} that having been justified by His grace we should become heirs according to the hope of eternal life.*



✧ Justification ✧

- ❖ It is clear that justification in this sense is by faith alone.

✧ Genesis 26:5 ✧

*"because Abraham obeyed My voice and kept My **charge**, My **commandments**, My **statutes**, and My **laws**."*

✧ **Genesis 15:6** ✧

And he [Abram] believed in the LORD, and He [God] accounted it to him for righteousness.



✧ **Genesis 15:6** ✧

And he believed in the LORD, and He accounted it to him for righteousness.

✧ **Romans 4:5** ✧

But to him who does not work but believes on Him who justifies the ungodly, his faith is accounted for righteousness,



✧ Justification ✧

- ❖ It is clear that justification in this sense is by faith alone.
- ❖ However, James seems to say that justification is not by faith alone. (James 2:24)

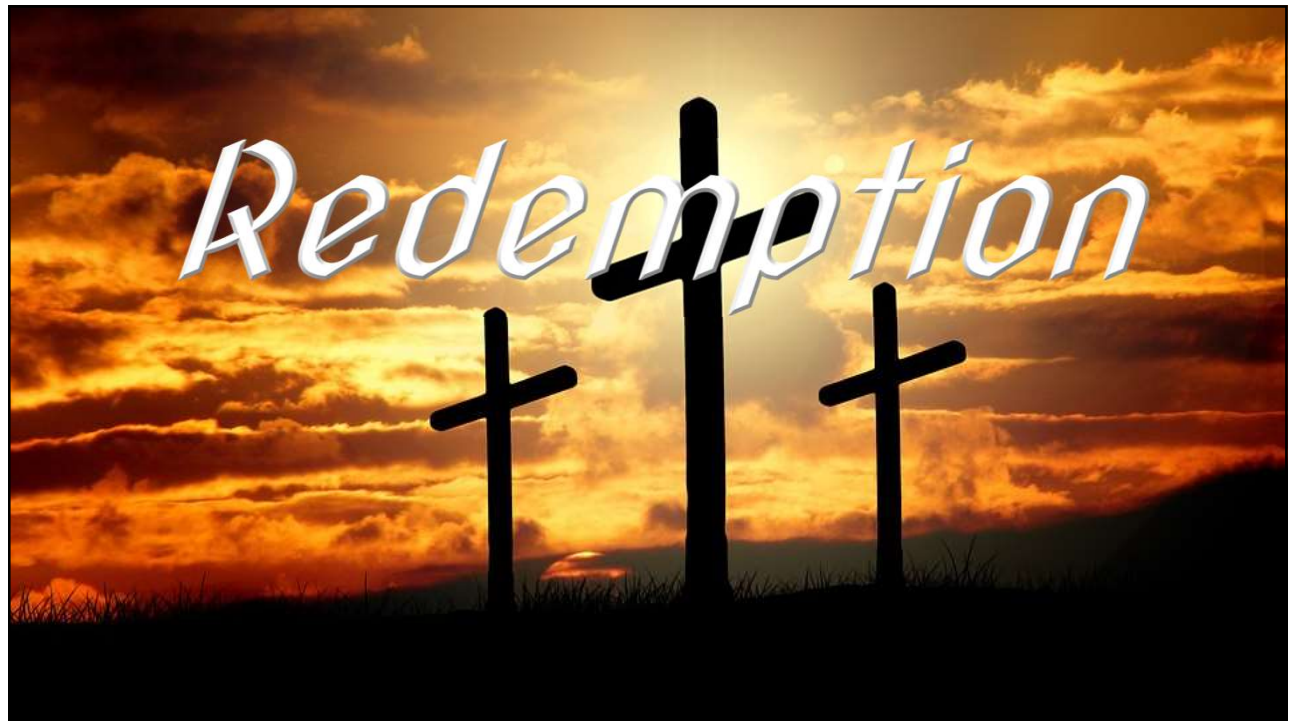
✧ James 2:24 ✧

You see then that a man is justified by works, and not by faith only.



✧ Justification ✧

- ❖ It is clear that justification in this sense is by faith alone.
- ❖ However, James seems to say that justification is not by faith alone. (James 2:24)
- ❖ How are we to reconcile this seeming contradiction?



∞ Redemption ∞

- ❖ Redemption means "to buy back."
- ❖ It and its cognates translate the Greek words:
 - ✓ λύτρον (lutron) = price of release, ransom
 - ✓ λυτρόω (lutroō) = free by paying a ransom, redeem;
 - ✓ λύτρωσις (lutrōsis) = ransoming, releasing, redemption

∞ Redemption ∞

- ❖ In the New Testament, the use is that of "securing release by the payment of a ransom."
- ❖ The price that was paid was the life and death of Jesus Christ.
- ❖ By His work He bought believers out of the bondage, guilt, and defilement of sin.

∞ Redemption ∞

- ❖ Christ bought us out of the marketplace and has set us free to belong to Him. (1 Pet. 1:18-19)

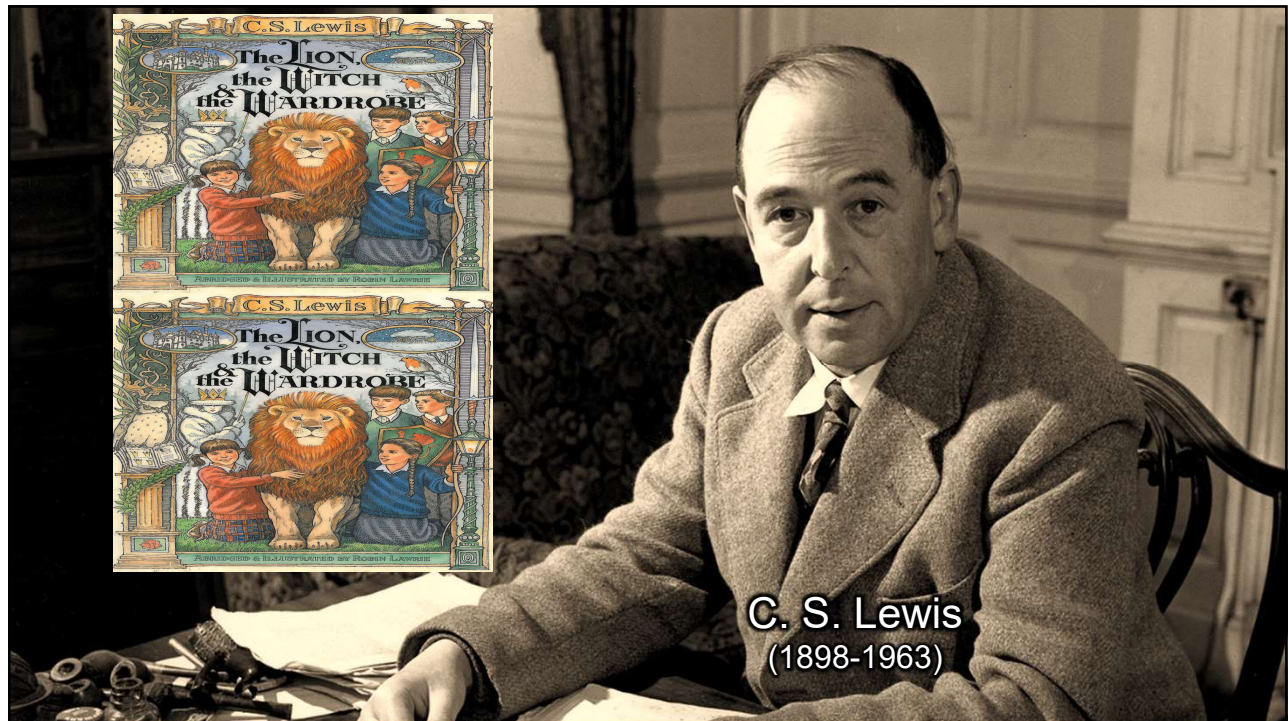
∞ 1 Peter 1:18-19 ∞

knowing that you were not redeemed with corruptible things, like silver or gold, from your aimless conduct received by tradition from your fathers, {19} but with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot.



∞ Redemption ∞

- ❖ Christ bought us out of the marketplace and has set us free to belong to Him. (1 Pet. 1:18-19)
- ❖ It is important to note the ransom was not paid to Satan, as was sometimes held in church history.
- ❖ cf. C. S. Lewis and *The Chronicles of Narnia*





✧ Reconciliation ✧

- ❖ The idea involved here is that of the reestablishing of relationship and the dissolving of alienation.
- ❖ It translates the Greek words:
 - ✓ καταλλαγή (katallagē, the noun) and
 - ✓ καταλλάσσω (katallassō, the verb)

✧ Reconciliation ✧

- ❖ Because of our sin nature we are at enmity against God.
- ❖ It is necessary that our hearts are changed so we are not God's enemies any longer.
- ❖ In addition, whereas, outside the Son, God regards us with wrath and judgment, in the Son He accepts us. (2 Cor. 5:18-19)

☞ 2 Corinthians 5:18-19 ☞

Now all things are of God, who has reconciled us to Himself through Jesus Christ, and has given us the ministry of reconciliation, {19} that is, that God was in Christ reconciling the world to Himself, not imputing their trespasses to them, and has committed to us the word of reconciliation.



☞ Reconciliation ☞

- ❖ Clearly, reconciliation takes place when one believes the gospel.
- ❖ However, some have suggested that there is a sense in which, by virtue of the cross of Christ, the entire world has been reconciled to God.

✧ Reconciliation ✧

- ❖ By this they mean that the ultimate issue between God and man is no longer sin as such (since that has been taken care of in the cross) but rather unbelief.
- ❖ Because God has already done everything for us to secure our salvation, all that is needed is to accept by faith what God has done for us in the cross of Christ.

✧ Reconciliation ✧

- ❖ In order to put a person into a right relationship with God, beyond what has already been done for him by Christ Jesus on the cross, there is nothing else needed to be done except to believe. (John 3:36; 20:30-31)

🌀 **John 3:36** 🌀

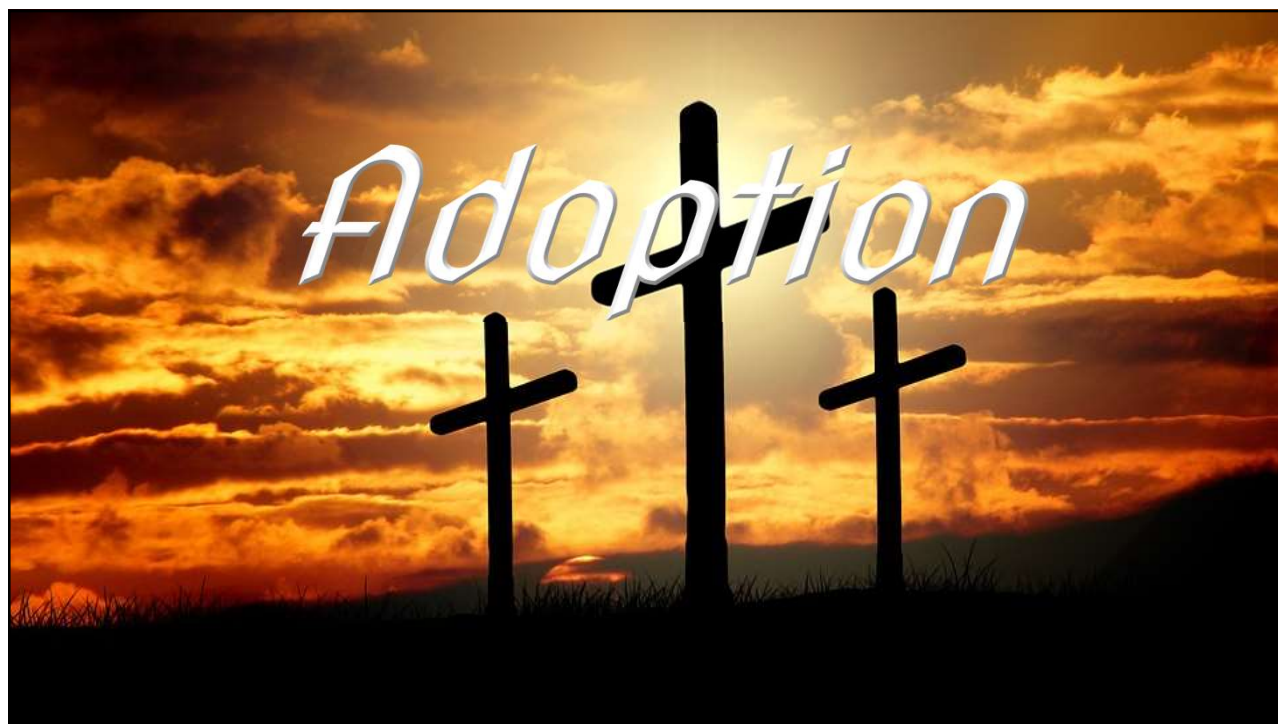
He who believes in the Son has everlasting life; and he who does not believe the Son shall not see life, but the wrath of God abides on him.



🌀 **John 20:30-31** 🌀

And truly Jesus did many other signs in the presence of His disciples, which are not written in this book; {31} but these are written that you may believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that believing you may have life in His name.





∞ Adoption ∞

- ❖ 'Adoption' means "placing as a child."
- ❖ It translates the Greek word υἰοθεσία (huiiothesia).
- ❖ There are several ideas involved in the term as it is used in reference to the believer.

❧ Adoption ❧

- ❖ Because of our adoption we enter into all the rights and privileges as children of God.
- ❖ But a strong emphasis in the term involves something which is yet future.
- ❖ Adoption is something unto which we have been predestined. (Eph. 1:3-6)

❧ Ephesians 1:3-6 ❧

*Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who has blessed us with every spiritual blessing in the heavenly places in Christ, {4} just as He chose us in Him before the foundation of the world, that we should be holy and without blame before Him in love, {5} **having predestined us to adoption** as sons by Jesus Christ to Himself, according to the good pleasure of His will, {6} to the praise of the glory of His grace, by which He made us accepted in the Beloved.*



❧ Adoption ❧

- ❖ Though it is true that we are presently the children of God, it remains that some day we will arrive into a full maturity of our sonship.
- ❖ This will happen when we are resurrected from the dead. (Romans 8:15, 23)

❧ Romans 8:15, 23 ❧

For you did not receive the spirit of bondage again to fear, but you received the Spirit of adoption by whom we cry out, "Abba, Father." ... {23} Not only that, but we also who have the firstfruits of the Spirit, even we ourselves groan within ourselves, eagerly waiting for the adoption, the redemption of our body.





∞ Sanctification ∞

- ❖ To sanctify means "to set apart, to make holy".
- ❖ Three aspects of sanctification can be noted in the New Testament:

∞ Sanctification ∞

- ❖ Immediate = present: We are sanctified.
 - ✓ By virtue of being saved we are set apart as children of God. (Heb. 10:10)

∞ Hebrews 10:10 ∞

By that will we have been sanctified through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once for all.



☞ Sanctification ☞

- ❖ Gradual = continuous: We are being sanctified.
 - ✓ This is the most common use of the term.
 - ✓ From the point of salvation, we begin a process of increasing holiness in our lives.
 - ✓ Though this process may be thwarted, it remains the design for our Christian walk. (2 Cor. 4:16; Rom. 8:3-4)

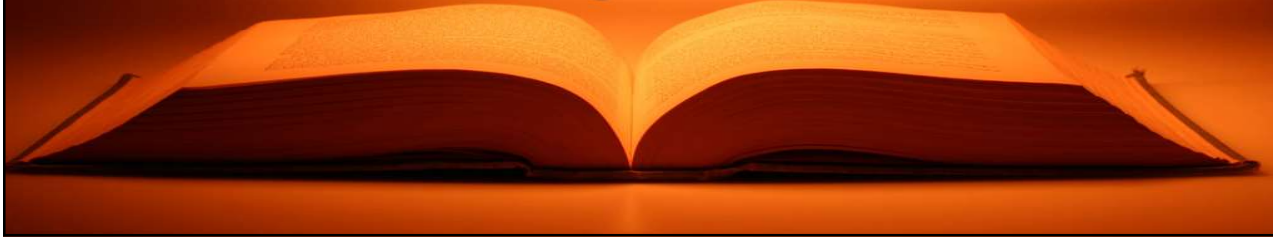
☞ 2 Corinthians 4:16 ☞

Therefore we do not lose heart. Even though our outward man is perishing, yet the inward man is being renewed day by day.



☞ Romans 8:3-4 ☞

For what the law could not do in that it was weak through the flesh, God did by sending His own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh, on account of sin: He condemned sin in the flesh, {4} that the righteous requirement of the law might be fulfilled in us who do not walk according to the flesh but according to the Spirit.



☞ Sanctification ☞

- ❖ Eventual = future: We will be sanctified.
 - ✓ The day is coming when we will be completely freed from sin. (1 John 3:2-3)

🌀 1 John 3:2-3 🌀

Beloved, now we are children of God; and it has not yet been revealed what we shall be, but we know that when He is revealed, we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is. {3} And everyone who has this hope in Him purifies himself, just as He is pure.



🌀 Sanctification 🌀

🌀 Immediate 🌀
present

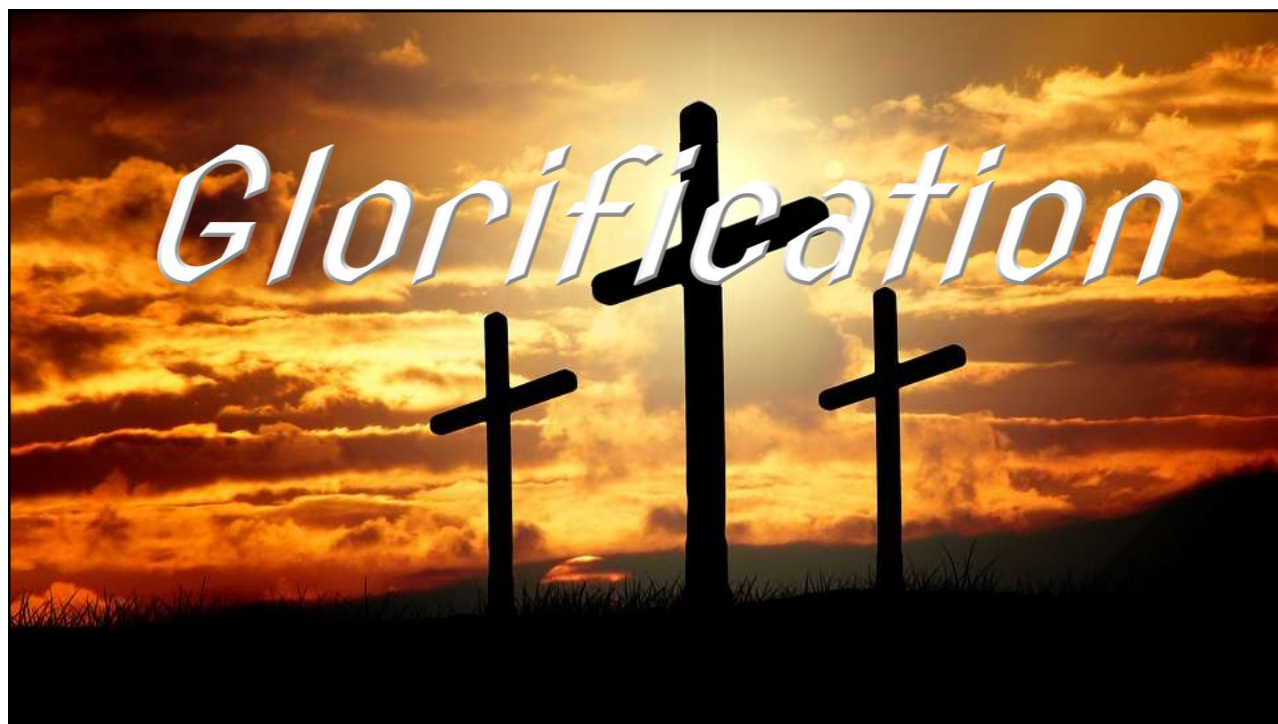
We are sanctified.

🌀 Gradual 🌀
continuous

We are being sanctified.

🌀 Eventual 🌀
future

We will be sanctified.



✧ Glorification ✧

- ❖ This is the destiny of every saved person.
- ❖ At the resurrection of the just we shall receive the new physical bodies which we will possess throughout eternity. (1 Cor. 15:51-53; Rom. 8:16-17; 2 Thess. 1:10)

❧ 1 Corinthians 15:51-53 ❧

Behold, I tell you a mystery: We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed—{52} in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trumpet. For the trumpet will sound, and the dead will be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed. {53} For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality.



❧ Romans 8:16-17 ❧

The Spirit Himself bears witness with our spirit that we are children of God, {17} and if children, then heirs—heirs of God and joint heirs with Christ, if indeed we suffer with Him, that we may also be glorified together.



☞ 2 Thessalonians 1:10 ☞

*when He comes, in that Day, to be glorified
in His saints and to be admired among all
those who believe, because our testimony
among you was believed.*

